In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINOUS. *adj.* [from *scrutiny.*] Captious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parcimonious. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY. *n. s.* [*scrutinium*, Latin.] Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgment, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The son of God. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

They that have designed exactness and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,
Reason well rectify'd must nature teach;
And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admonished of want of charity towards others, and want of a Christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth, which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body. *Locke.*

To SCRU'TINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny.*] To search; exa-
To SCRU'TINY. } mine.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTO'IRE. *n. s.* [for *scritoire*, or *escritoire.*] A case of drawers for writings.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To SCRUZE. *v. a.* [Perhaps from *screw.* This word, though now disused by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, *to scrouge*, in the *London* jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puissant hands,
And having *scruzed* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life, now loos'd from sinful bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*q* ittire, Italian; *skutta*, Swedish; *skedar*, swift, Islandick.] To fly; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake. *L'Estrange.*

The frighted satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their sires the little sylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted specre *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the suds. *Swift.*

To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *scud.*] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation. A low word.

SCUFFLE. *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *shuffle.*] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *scuffles* of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scorner, take much pleasing divertisement, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults. *Addison.*

To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days,
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To SCULK. *v. n.* [*sculcka*, Danish] To lurk in hiding places; to lie close.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it scorns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publickly. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *sculk'd* 'till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring still they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;
Because her father us'd to say
The girl had such a bashful way. *Swift.*

The immediate publishers thereof lay *sculking* under the wings of an act of parliament. *Letter to Publisher of the Dunc.*

SCU'LKER. *n. s.* [from *sculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL. *n. s.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *shell*, in some provinces called *shull*; as *testa* and *teste*, or *tête*, signify the head. Mr. *Lye* observes more satisfactorily, that *skola* is in Islandick the *skull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *scull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure. *Sharp.*

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See SCULLER.]
3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like caitiff vile, that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed;
Or rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras.*

4. [Sceole, Saxon, an assembly.] In *Milton's* style, a shoal or vast multitude of fish.

Each bay
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP. *n. s.* [*scull* and *cap.*]

1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is in Islandick a vessel, and *escueille* in French a dish.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shiv'ring in the leaky *sculler* fate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *sculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *n. s.* [from *skiola*, a vessel, Islandick; or *escueille*, French, a dish.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears. *Peath.*

SCU'LLION. *n. s.* [from *escueille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing like a very drab,
A *scullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shak. Hamlet.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the stablemen, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way. *Swift.*

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Latin; *sculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in use.

Oh, that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

SCU'LPTILE. *adj.* [*sculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR. *n. s.* [*sculptor*, Latin; *sculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor*'s art. *Dryden.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *trifidum* and *trifulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addison.*

SCU'LPTURE. *n. s.* [*sculptura*, Latin; *sculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope.*

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with bossy *sculptures* graven. *Milton.*

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The act of engraving.

To SCU'LPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

SCUM. *n. s.* [*écume*, French; *schiuma*, Italian; *skum*, Danish; *schuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assign'd;
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise;
Others to bear the same away did mind;
And others it to use according to his kind. *Fairy Queen.*

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *scum*, and settl'd to itself,
Self-fed and self-consum'd. *Milton.*

Away,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils. *Dryden.*

They mix a medicine to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims. *Dryden.*

2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *scum* of the Irish out of all places, that e're long he had a mighty army. *Spenser.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *scum* of the world, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged. *Raleigh's Essays.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum*. *Hudibras.*

The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Roscommon.*

You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jayls. *Dryden's Juven.*

The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum. Commonly written and spoken *skim.*

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scum'd* the bullion dross. *Milton.*

Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye taskers of the dead:
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

What corns swim upon the top of the brine, *scum* off. *Mort.*

SCU'MMER. *n. s.* [*escumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed, commonly called a *skimmer.*

SCU'PPER *Holes.* *n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper* leathers, and the nails with which they are fastened *scupper* nails. *Bailey.*

SCURF. *n. s.* [scurf, Saxon; *skurfa*, Islandick; *skurff*, Danish; *skorf*, Swedish; *schorft*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of dry miliary scab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald. *Fairy Queen.*

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pactolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. A soil or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing sticking on the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up. *Addison.*

SCU'RFINESS. *n. s.* [from *scurf.*] The state of being scurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; loudly jocose.

With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scurril* jests. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and *scurril* scoffing. *Ben. Johnson.*

Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *scurril* taunts. *Dryden.*

SCURRI'LITY. *n. s.* [*scurrilité*, Fr. *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; loudness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*. *Shakespeare.*

Banish *scurrility* and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant; loudly jocular; vile; low.

Yet is not their goodness so intolerable, as, on the contrary side, the *scurrilous* and more than satyrical immodesty of Martinism. *Hooker.*

Let him approach singing.
—Forewarn him that he use no *scurrilous* words in's tunes. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addison's Freeholder.*

Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scurrilous.*] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*

It is barbarous incivility *scurrilously* to sport with that which others count religion. *Tillotson.*



SCU'RVILY. *adv.* [from *scurvy.*] Vilely; basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

Look i' your glass now,
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben. Johns. Catiline.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY. *n. s.* [from *scurf.* This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.]

The *scurvy* is a distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading chiefly in the Winter such as are sedentary, or live upon salted or smoaked flesh and fish, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *scorf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy.*]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy.

Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed. *Lev.* xxi. 20.

2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakespeare.*

This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing to a man's funeral. *Shakes.*

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shakespeare.*

A crane, which is but *scurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Chey.*

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *n. s.* [*scurvy* and *grass.*] The spoonwort. A plant.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are disposed in form of a cross: from the flower-cup arises the pointal, which becomes an almost globular fruit, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with many round seeds. *Miller.*

'SCUSES. For excuses.

I shifted him away,
And laid good *'scuses* on your ex'tasy. *Shakesp. Othello.*

SCUT. *n. s.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is aversely seated, and in its distension inclines unto the coccix or *scut*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He fled to earth; but first it cost him dear,
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *n. s.* [*scuccione*, Italian, from *scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See ESCHUTCHEON.

And thereto had she that *scutcheon* of her desires, supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Sidney.*

Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall
Hang in what place you please. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Honour is a meer *scutcheon*. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore,
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *adj.* [*scutel a*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE. *n. s.* [*scutella*, Latin; *scutell*, Celt. *Ainsw.*]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form.

A *scuttle* or skrein to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. [From *scud.*] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle.*] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Spenser. Sdegnare*, Ital. *Milton*, for *disdain.*]

Lifted up so high,
I *sdeign'd* subjection. *Milton.*

SDE'IGNFUL. *adj.* Contracted for *disdainful.*

They now, puft up with *sdeignful* insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser.*

SEA. *n. s.* [sæ, Saxon; *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water opposed to the land.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The rivers run into the *sea*. *Carew.*

He made the *sea*, and all that is therein. *Ex.* xx. 11.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air,
So working *seas* settle and purge the wine. *Davies.*

Amphibious between *sea* and land
The river horse. *Milton.*



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